IMPORTANT NEWS.

Splendid Victories by McClellan's Army.

South Mountain Carried by Storm.

Stonewall Jackson Whipped in Three Battles.

The Rebels Completely Routed.

The Rebel General Lee Wounded and General Garland Killed. .

SEVERAL THOUSAND REBEL PRISONERS.

General Lee States the Rebel Loss at Seventeen Thousand.

Union General Reno Killed.

THE BATTLE RENEWED YESTERDAY.

The Position of General Miles at Harper's Ferry,

M'CLELLAN'S DESPATCHES.

No. Onc. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,)

THREE MILES BEYOND MIDDLETOWN, Sept. 14-9:40 P. M. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief:

After a very severe engagement the corps of General Hooker and General Reno have carried the heights commanding the Hagerstown road by storm.

The troops behaved magnificently. They never fought better.

General Franklin has been hotly engaged on the extreme left. I do not yet know the result, except that the firing indicated progress on his

The action continued until after dark, and terminated leaving us in possession of the entire

It has been a glorious victory.

I cannot yet tell whether the enemy will retreat during the night or appear in increased force during the morning.

I regret to add that the gallant and able General Reno was killed.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 15-3 A. M.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief:-

I am happy to inform you that Gen. Frank lin's success on the left was as complete as that on the centre and right, and resulted in his getting possession of the Gap, after a severe engagement in all parts of the line.

The troops, old and new, behaved with the atmost steadiness and gallantry, carrying, with but little assistance from our own artillery, very strong positions, defended by artillery and infantry.

I do not think our loss very severe. The corps of Generals D. H. Hill and Longstreet were engaged with our right.

We have taken a considerable number of

The enemy disappeared during the night. Our troops are now advancing in pursuit. I do not know where he will next be found.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. Major General Commanding. No. Three.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Sept. 15—8 A. M. B. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief:-

I have just learned from General Hooker, in the advance, who states that the information is perfectly reliable that the enemy is making for the river in a perfect panic, and General Lee stated last night, publicly, that he must admit they had been shockingly whipped.

I am burrying everything forward to endeawor to press their retreat to the utmost.

> GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. Major General Commanding. No. Four.

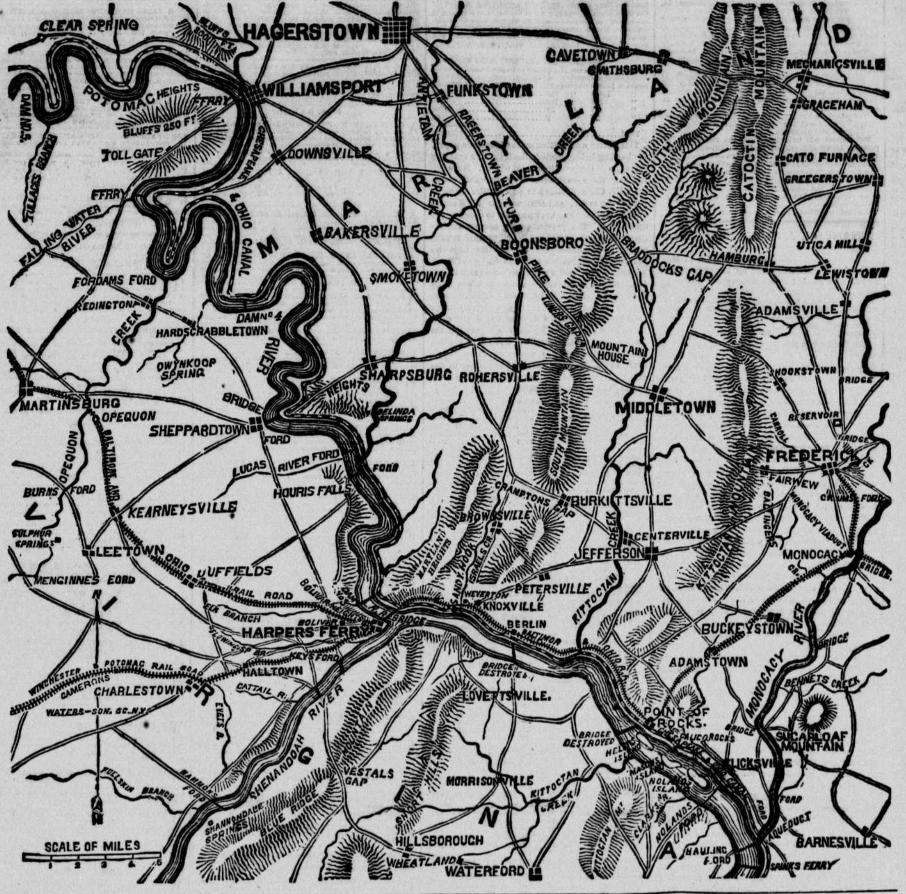
HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. BOLIVAR, Sept. 15-10 A. M. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief:-

Information this moment received completely confirms the rout and demoralization of the

General Lee is reported wounded, and Gar-

M'CLELLAN'S VICTORIES

South Mountain, Harper's Ferry, Hagerstown and the Other Points of the Operations in Maryland on Sunday, September 14, 1862.



more prisoners, seven hundred baving been sent to Frederick.

It is stated that Lee gives his loss as seventeen

We are following as rapidly as the men can

REORGE B. McCLELLAN. Major General Commanding.

THE BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15-8:30 P. M. The HERALD correspondent who was with Gen. Reno's division in the battle of yesterday furnishes the following telegraphic information :-

A battle was fought yesterday between our forces and the rebels at South Mountain, in which the rebels were driven back with considerable loss. The most of the fighting was done by the Ninth army corps, under Reno's command, although Burnside was present and assisted in the direction of the battle.

The fight commenced in the morning early, and lasted until nine at night.

Our loss is estimated at eleven hundred killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy is much greater. We have also taken a large number of

General Reno was shot dead, while giving orders, at seven o'clock. Great sorrow is occa sioned by his loss.

It is said that General Lee is wounded. Several rebel officers are killed.

It is thought the rebels will escape into Virginia We are now pursuing them hard with a large force. Our men are in good spirits. They acted

SKETCH OF GENERAL JESSE L. RENO. The intelligence of the Union victory at Hagerstown Maryland, which reached this city yesterday, wa received with mingled feelings of joy and sorro to learn that our gallant troops had frustrated the lesigns of the rebels in invading our loyal States, an sorrow to think the victory cost us the life of a zealous Reno General Reno was born in Virginia, in 1825. Il subsequently removed to Pennsylvania, from which Stat he was appointed a cadet in the Military Academy at West Point in 1842. He graduated in that institution in son, of the rebel army, and Generals Foster, Wilcox Palmer, Couch, Storges and others of the Union army in July, 1846, he was appointed brevet second lieutenant of ordnance. During the war with Mexico, 1846-7, he commanded a howitzer battery. and for "gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Cerro Gordo" was brevetted first lieutenant, April 18 shore he was wounded he was brevetted captain. So tember 13, 1847. When hostilities coased he was appoint edusement professor of mathematics at West Point for some aix months, and was then appointed secretary the Peard of Artillary-a position be ha'd about eightee General Hooker alone has over a thousand | months during which he was cogneed to sesting the rela-

tive merits of heavy ordnance and compiling a work on heavy artillery tactics. He was subsequently connected went out West with a corps of Topographical Engineers and assisted in the construction of a military road from Big Sioux to St. Paul. He was engaged in this work some twelve mouths, and on the 3d of March, 1853, he was promoted to a full first lieutenantcy of ordnance. He was next (in 1854) stationed at the Frankfort Arsenal, where he remained about three years, and then accompan Gen. Johnston in the expedition to Utah as ordnance officer. Returning in 1859, he was ordered to the Mount Vernor Leavenworth, Kansas. On the 1st of July, 1860, he was promoted to a captaincy of ordnance, having been senio appointed brigadier general of volunteers Nov. 12, 1861 side at Annapolis, Md., preparatory to taking a comman in the expedition to North Carolina. He was assigned to the command of the Second brigade, and at the be for gallantry in leading an attack against the rebel For Bartow. He subsequently participated in the capture of Newbern and several other important military duties, in all of which he gave the most abundant proof of uncom mon soldierly qualities. In July last be, with his brigade, was ordered to reinforce Gen. McClellan's army on the peninsula. He repaired to Newport's News, James river, and subsequently with his command—part of Gen. Burnside's corps—to Fredericksburg, and remained a rendered that place untenable, and then proceeded to reinforce Gen. Pope's army. He took part in the actions near Manassas, which terminated August 31, and was, on the retirement of Gen. McDowell, ordered to assume the command of that officer's corps, with the rank of majo the rebeis, the troops under his command were placed in the advance to confront the enemy, and n the discharge

THE REBEL GENERAL GARLAND. is Robert E. Garland, late captain in the Seventh Unite tates infantry, and is understood to be a son of the late Brigadier General John Garland, Colonel of the Eighth infantry, one of the heroes of the Mexican war, and wh ied in this city in June, 1861. General Robert E. Gar land was a native of Virginia, but was appointed from on the 30th of December, 1847. His commission as fire entenant dated from March 3, 1865. He was regimental the same regiment, a position he did not hold many months, as, having given evidence of his disloyalty while with his regiment in New Mexico, he was order aropped from the rolls of the army, to date from May 23. 1861. While in the United States service General Garlan non run of officers. He was not a graduate of West

THE REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15, 1862 The American has a letter from Harper's Ferry, which says that Colonel White has sont Gen. Miles thirty days? supply of provisions. A despatch from the Monocacy says that no firing has

been heard there this morning, and it is presumed that the battle has not been renewed. The body of Ceneral Reno is expected to arrive here

BALTIMORE, Scot. 15-P. M. The report, via Philadelphia, that the rebels are planting ouns on Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry, becorrect. We hold Marviand Beights, and no one can plant guns there till we are defeated. THE REPORTS FROM HARRISBURG. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1862.

The following intelligence from Harrisburg is interestng, though not so late as General McCiellan's despatches Our scouts, who left Hagerstown at three o'clock yes erday afternoon, say that General Longstreet's division, with the exception of the brigade of General Toembs, had left Hagerstown.

Citizens report that fighting had taken place near fiddletown, and that General Toombs had been driven back two miles, and that the final issue was so critical as to make it necessary to order General Longstreet's cerps to reinforce the rebels.

remained at Hagerstown.

Coneral Lorine's division, which was encamped on the osboro road, bad also left.

There was fighting at Harper's Ferry; but General Miles held his position. Five rebel cavalry were captured at a point between Greencastle and the State line, and brought into Cham-

bersburg this morning, by a squad of infantry. HARRISORG, Sept. 15, 1862. The rebels have fallen back two miles. General Loug-

battle will probably be renewed to day. The rebel pickets have fallen back within a mile and a

Stonewall Jackson has been whipped in three battles. General Miles held his position at Harper's Ferry.

If General Miles could hold his position till noon, unt einforced, he felt confident of dislodging them. Stragglers from the rebel army are scattered all along he road to Williamsport, where the enemy is no doubt rossing. The hastening up of Longstreet's division was

for the purpose of making the Unionists stand, An officer who has just come from Chambersburg con radicts the reported capture of 1,200 barrels of flour at Hagerstown by the rebels. He says they had not the ocessary transportation at hand to effect their object. The citizens who left Chambersburg and other places in the valley are again returning to their respective

THE REPORTS FROM CHAMBERSBURG.

CRAMBERSHURG, Sept. 14-9 P. M. Parties arriving to-day from the neighborhood of Villiamsport report a portion of Jackson's forces moving towards Martinsburg, for the purpose of capturing Colonel White and his command; but he had evacuated the place two hours previously, and succeeded in reaching Harper's Ferry in safety.

An engine sent from this place this afternoon proceeded a far as the State line, blowing the whistle as loud as possible. There were no signs of rebel pickets or com-

Citizens living near the State line, coming in to-night, report no rabels in the neighborhood. They had evacuated Hagerstown; but in what direction they proceeded he could not tell. Their pickets, yesterday captured one of Captain Palmer's men. Refusing to accept his parole e was carried off to pris

OUR FREDERICK CORRESPONDENCE.

PREDERICE, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.
Our Flag Floats Over Frederick—The Loyalty of the Inhabitants—The Further Purnuit of the Rebels—The Second Maryland Eager for the Fray-Sturges' Division and Its or-A Word or Two About the Appearance of the Releis—Their Horses—How a Determined Woman Can Preserve Her Nation's Plag—The March to Monrevia and New Market-General Lee's Headquarters-The Conduc

The Stars and Stripes again wave over Frederick, and the universal joy that the presence of the Union troop created would prove to the greatest skeptic that as tru and loyal hearts beat in this town as are to be found in any point north of Mason and Dixon. While the rel avalry occupied the place everything bore an unsatisfied ppearance, and the citizens confined themselves as much entiments, let them be one side or the other, and But now, presto! and everything is changed. Flags, great and small, are flying from the of the majority of the citizens show what their real feel ings are. The soldiers are stopped and spoken to, and the greatest interest is manifested in the past and future movements of our troops. The people only regretted ebels from their town, and prevent them from further desecrating the soil of Maryland by their unwelcom

presence.

Bitterly have the Southern soldiers been disappointe in their reception in this State. They expected they would be welcomed with open arms, as they declared hey came only "to redeem Maryland and save her from the Vankees." Instead of this, however, the doors have assistance even from those who it was known sympathized with them, as even sentiment was against them, and they feared the cons-quences should they come out boldly and declare them elves. They also well knew that the visit of these tra ors would be of short duration, as we were after them

You have already received a description of the occupa tion of the town, the skirmish before the entrance of the troops, and all other points of interest relating to this matter. I will now give you a few items of interest shewingsthe progress of General Sturgis' division while ollowing up in the hope of being able to catch the rebels. ne evinced more anxiety in this than the Second Maryland regiment, as it was doubly galling to them. They had not only the good old Union to sustain, but their State was being invaded, and they were bound to have a hand in the expulsion of the invaders. They feit that this time the advantage was on their side, as there was hardly a lane or turning that some of them did not know, and there was little fear of being surprised on account of not having a thorough knowledge of the sur

counding country.

Leng as I have been with the army, I never saw a nore orderly set of men than were those composing th whole division. Private property was respected, and he most tempting orchards passed without being fater ered with, except in some few cases of tellows who a home or abroad had neither respect for themselves no for others. The soldiers were in a Union State, surrounded by friends, and welcome to everything in reason. They all all this, and conducted themselves accordingly. The people fully appreciated the treatment, and did all in their

At Mechanicaville the people told some stories of the

hom like a swarm of locusts. Their personal appearance for it was that they could get no clothing in Virginia, and our dead soldiers. Their horses, as a general thing, were good, being small and wiry, and bearing all the appearance of being blooded mitmals. To use the expression of one of my informants, "the beasts were the better of the two."
Although not actually destroying anything, they yet took shimplasters, of which, the country people say they had mited supply.

The farmers gave us such information as led us to believe that the rebel pickets were but a little pieces of artillery, were stationed at New Market. rdingly pushed on, the officers and men hoping that my would have the courage to remain fight, as at every village they beasted that they were only waiting for us to come up to thrash us; yet when our approach was made positive they took good care that they would be at a safe distance from danger.

We pushed on to Monrovia Station, on the re and Ohio Railroad, on the way to New Market, and while passing through an incident occurred well tracted by the most deafening shouts some distance ahead. I instantly went forward, and saw something that nade me feet like shouting too. On a slight emineace on the side of the road stood two ladies and a little girl. In the child's hand was a small but very pretty American flag, which she was waving with all the arder and onthusiasi of a youthful patriot. The men cheered until they were husky, and the most of the officers, as they passed, took off their caps and sainted the national emblem. Upon conversing with the ladies I was informed that this was the only American flag that the rebels had left, and the eason for that was they could not find it. All the rest hadebeen destroyed or carried away as trophics. The rebel cavalry destroyed here the post office and some other government property. They left the place on Thursday afternoon, and fell back to New Market.

We kept on our way, and arrived at the town on the next merning (13th). Here we were also received with open arms, the ladies coming out of their houses to supply the weary men with water and food. The greatest joy was manifested at our arrival, and deep regret that we had not come sconer. I left the tewn and visited some of the surrounding farmers, and am happy to say that I met some of the best Union men that it has been my good fortune to converse with. From them I learned the following interesting facts relative to the strength of the rebels in that locality:-They arrived there on Sunday afternoon, the 7th, and Gen. Lee made his beadquarters at the house of a Mr. Hanna, about a mile from the town. On a hill just a little above the house was planted a battery of six pieces, and in the im, mediate vicinity were encamped about two regiments of cavalry, and up the road about three-quarters of a mile were three more, although some think there were five. They were on the road to New London village. The most of these men said they were going to Pennsylvania, and threatened everything with destruction that could be laid hands on. They even went so far as to tell the people that they were bound for Philadelphia. They also used every means in their power to obtain recruits, and actually did get some fifteen or twenty, by operating upon the fears of some by every able bodied man into the service. They helped hemselves to everything they wanted, but, by way of being very generous, tendered in payment Confederate notes for small amounts. I saw several receipts for forage, &c., that had been given by the quartermasters to the farmers, which they assured them were as good a gold in Richmond. One or two good old Union men would have nothing to do with them, and refused to sel m anything or to take pay in Confederate money for their property that had been taken from them.

The rebels left this vicinity on Thursday evening, as

they had information that we were fast ap-proaching with a large supply of artillery and cavalry. Before leaving they told those of their they had information that we were fast friends that they had found that they were then on their way to Harrisburg, Pa., although I have some serious doubts as to whether they will try such a dangerous experiment. I think rather that they will make an attempt o get back to Virginia as soon as possible, provided that bey are allowed so to do by our forces.

The presence of General Burnside adds greatly to the real of the men attached to his old corps, now command ed by General Reno, and whenever he rode past they cheered him, such as only Burnside men can cheer him knowing him as well as they do.

rest assured that Maryland will in a few days be entirely reed from the presence of a single rebel soldier, unless

FREDERICK, Sopt. 14-Evening

The entire army moved at daylight this morning. They vill take the road to Harper's Ferry, in the hope of coming up with Jackson and Hill before they cross. If they are this side of the river we shall probably have a battle

OUR POOLESVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The March to Seneca Mills-Beauties of the Scenery-Change from That of the Peninsula—Seneca: What it Is— On to Poolesville—Bell's Crossroads—An Old Church, dc. Major General Couch's division broke camp at Offut's ds on Tuesday, September 9, at eight o'clock M. and marched to Seneca Mills. . The march was un disturbed, easy and pleasant. It led through a pictur esque country, beautifully diversified in hill and valley and rich in every feature that lends a charm to the land scape. The hills, to be sure, were a little bard to climb but when their tops were reached they gave us silvery glimpses, between other hills, of the there swells to a broad and beautiful river. And the hills were hard to go down, too; but the descent led to teens, indeed, are almost superfluous hereabouts; for you are sure to find plenty of excellent water wherever you

Perhaps if we were fresh from Berkshire, or some other of the more beautiful spots of the North, we might regard the beauties of this country and this climate with a tempered admiration; but, fresh as we are from the moddy, misty and desolate peninsula, this part of Mary-

Seneca is a place of only a dozen houses. There is one dred barrels of flour a day. This flour has hitherto been sold in Washington; but there appears to be some probability that some has recently gone the wrong way, and the mill is therefore to be looked after.

neral Couch moved from Seneca on Wednesday, Sept. 10. He left at that place the Seventh Massachusetts reg ment, Colonel Russell. The Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania,

ment. Colonel Russell. The Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, Colonel Russell Russ

OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

Travers Plocking to the Cumberland Valley-Rumors on Victories and Defrais-The Reception of the Rebels in Maryland—Our Proops at Hagerstoon—The Robels on the Verginia Side of the Potemac—McClellan in Hot Puraud

Within forty eight hours after the Governor's call for [CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE]